



DAILY PT MCQs-CRACK PRELIMS 2020 TEST-XI (ENVIRONMENT)

1. Which of the following statements is NOT CORRECT with reference to Carbon Credit?

- a) Carbon credits are awarded to countries which have reduced Green House Gases below their emission quota.
- b) Carbon Credit system was ratified in conjunction with Paris Agreement.
- c) The price of Carbon credit is fixed by UNEP.
- d) All the above statement are correct

2. Consider the following statement with reference to Olive Ridley Turtle.

- 1. Gahirmatha marine sanctuary has been a mass hatching place of these turtle.
- 2. They are found only at Eastern Coast of India.

Which of the statements given above is/ are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. With reference to Coastal regulation zone, consider the following statement.

- 1) CRZ-I areas are environmentally most critical like mangroves and corals.
- 2) CRZ-II includes land area that are

relatively undisturbed and not fall under CRZ-I.

- 3) CRZ-III The developed land area upto or close to the shoreline.
- 4) CRZ-IV includes the water area and sea bed area.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 3 and 4

4. With reference to Phytoplankton, consider the following statement.

- 1) Phytoplankton are microscopic organisms that live in both salty and fresh water.
- 2) Phytoplankton can fix nitrogen and can grow in areas where nitrate concentrations are low.
- 3) During El-Nino event they increase productivity in western Indian Ocean.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) All are incorrect.

5. Which among the following organisms are pollinators?

- 1. Bees
- 2. Moths
- 3. Butterflies
- 4. Bats

5. Beetles 6. Flies

Select the CORRECT answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
b) 1, 2, 5 and 6 only
c) 1, 2, 4 and 6 only
d) 1, 2,3,4, 5 and 6
- 6. Consider the following statements regarding global environment facility**
1. It is managed by UNFCCC
 2. Sixth Global Environment facility summit took place in Kenya
 3. Established under 1992 Rio-summit
- Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?
- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only
c) 3 only d) 1 and 3 only
- 7. Consider the following statements, with reference to Northern river Terrapin**
1. It is a fresh water species.
 2. It is categorized as endangered under IUCN status
 3. Endemic to Western Ghats
- Which of the statements given above is/ are INCORRECT?
- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3
- 8. With reference to 'Red sanders' tree, consider the following statements**
1. They are endemic to southern India.
 2. They prefer red soil to grow.
 3. They are categorized as Endangered by IUCN.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only d) 3 only

- 9. Recently 'SAGAR NIDHI' was seen in news. With reference to this, consider the following statements**
1. It is related to funds collected for coastal development.
 2. It is a mission where India collaborated with Indian Ocean countries.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?
- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 10. Consider the following statement about "Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GABC)."**
- 1) India is represented in the alliance by the Energy and resource institute (TERI) and Housing and urban development corporation (HUDCO).
 - 2) Initiative was launched as a part of Lima Paris action agenda.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2.
- 11. Kerala recently faced worst devastation in the form of flood, which is suspected because the degradation of western ghats. Which of the following committees are related to western ghats?**
- 1) Kasturirangan committee.
 - 2) Hanumantha Rao committee
 - 3) Madhav Gadgil committee.
- select the correct answer by using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
 c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3

12. Consider the following statement regarding National green tribunal (NGT).

- 1) It is mandate to dispose the cases within 6 months of their respective appeals.
 2) India is the second country in the world to full fledged green tribunal after australia.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2.

13. Which of the following species are in Endangered category?

- 1) Golden Langur
 2) Indian gaur
 3) Fishing cat
 4) Ganges river Dolphin

Select the correct answer by using code given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 4 b) 1, 3 and 4
 c) 2 and 3 d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

14. Consider the following pairs:

Ramsar sites	State
(1) Deepor Beel	Assam
(2) Sasthamkotta lake	Kerala
(3) Kanjli wetlands	Punjab

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 b) 1 and 3
 c) 2 and 3 d) 1, 2 and 3

15. Consider the following statement.

- 1) It is a state animal of Himachal.

- 2) It is Endemic to Himalayan states.
 3) it is in vulnerable category.

The above statement best refers to which of the following animals.

- a) Lion tailed macaque
 b) Snow leopard
 c) Red panda
 d) Chiru.

16. Consider the following Mechanism which are outcomes of COP16?

- 1) Technology mechanism
 2) Green climate fund
 3) Adaptation fund.

Select the answer by using code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
 c) 1, 2 and 3 d) None

17. Which of the following fauna is invasive fauna in india?

- 1) Crazy aunt 2) Pigeon
 3) Donkey 4) Gold fish

Select the correct answer by using code given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 2, 3 and 4
 c) 1, 2, 3, 4 d) None

18. Consider the following statements with reference to Mangrove sites In India

1. Mangrove plants require appropriate mix of saline water and freshwater.
 2. Mangrove plants require mudflats to enable it to grow and develop.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. Which among the following is West flowing river?
 a) Penner, Baitarni, Dhadhar, Bhadra
 b) Shetruniji, Bhadra, Mahi, Sabarmati
 c) Vaitarna, Bedti, shravati, Brahmani
 d) Brahmani, vaigai, penner, Bedti
20. Which of the following statements about biodiversity hotspots is/are CORRECT?
 1. Biodiversity hotspots are defined according to their vegetation.
 2. In India, Eastern Ghats and Western Himalayan are biodiversity hotspots.
 Select the CORRECT answer using the codes given below:
 a) 1 only b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
21. In India, Indus Dolphin, one of the world's rarest mammals, is mainly found in which one of the following rivers?
 a) Ganga b) Cauvery
 c) Brahmaputra d) Beas
22. Which one of the following gases is NOT responsible for global warming?
 a) Water vapour
 b) Chlorofluorocarbons
 c) Nitrogen
 d) Methane
23. Which one of the following is an eco-friendly solvent?
 a) Liquid ammonia
 b) Carbon disulphide
 c) Benzene
 d) Water
24. Consider the following statements with respect to Wetlands
 1. Compared to Lake, water level in Wetlands are deeper.
 2. Dominant Producer of wetland are Phytoplankton.
 Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?
 a) 1 only b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
25. Consider the following statements
 1. Harmful Algal Bloom is a misnomer, which does not have any harmful impact on humans.
 2. Eutrophication has been one of the reason for coral bleaching.
 Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER

1. (a) A carbon credit is a generic term for any tradable certificate or permit representing the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide or the mass of another greenhouse gas with a carbon dioxide equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide.

The goal is to allow market mechanisms to drive industrial and commercial processes in the direction of low emissions or less carbon intensive approaches than those used when there is no cost to

emitting carbon dioxide and other GHGs into the atmosphere. Since GHG mitigation projects generate credits, this approach can be used to finance carbon reduction schemes between trading partners and around the world.

2. (c) The Olive ridley turtles are the smallest and most abundant of all sea turtles found in the world, inhabiting warm waters of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans. These turtles, along with their cousin the Kemp's ridley turtle, are best known for their unique mass nesting called Arribada, where thousands of females come together on the same beach to lay eggs. Though found in abundance, their numbers have been declining over the past few years, and the species is recognized as Vulnerable by the IUCN Red list.

Gahirmatha Beach is a beach in the Indian state of Odisha. The beach separates the Bhitarkanika mangroves from the Bay of Bengal and is the world's most important nesting beach for Olive Ridley Sea Turtles.

3. (c) **Coastal regulation zone:-** The Moefcc declares the coastal stretches and the water area upto territorial water limit excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

CRZ-1:- areas are environmentally most critical like Mangroves, coral reefs, Sand dunes, Biological active mudflats, Salt marshes, Turtle nesting grounds, protected areas etc.

CRZ-II:- The developed land area upto or close to the shoreline within the existing municipal limits or in existing legally designated urban areas.

CRZ-III:- Land areas that are relatively undisturbed (i.e rural areas etc) and those do not fall under CRZ-II.

CRZ-IV:- It constitutes the water area.

4. (a) Phytoplankton are microscopic organisms that live in watery environments, both salty and fresh. Some phytoplankton are bacteria, some are protists, and most are single-celled plants. Among the common kinds are cyanobacteria, silica-encased diatoms, dinoflagellates, green algae. Phytoplankton growth depends on the availability of carbon dioxide, sunlight, and nutrients. Phytoplankton, like land plants, require nutrients such as nitrate, phosphate, silicate, and calcium at various levels depending on the species. Some phytoplankton can fix nitrogen and can grow in areas where nitrate concentrations are low. They also require trace amounts of iron which limits phytoplankton growth in large areas of the ocean because iron concentrations are very low.

El-Nino events influence weather patterns beyond the pacific: in the eastern Indian ocean around Indonesia, for example phytoplankton productivity increases during El-nino because of better conducive conditions of temperature and nutrient availability.

5. (d) **Pollinator** is an animal that moves pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma of a flower. This helps to bring about fertilization of the ovules in the flower by the male gametes from the pollen grains. Insect pollinators include bees, (honey bees,

solitary species, bumblebees); pollen wasps (Masarinae); ants; flies including bee flies, hoverflies and mosquitoes; lepidopterans, both butterflies and moths; and flower beetles. Vertebrates, mainly bats and birds, but also some non-bat mammals (monkeys, lemurs, possums, rodents) and some lizards pollinate certain plants. Among the pollinating birds are hummingbirds, honeyeaters and sunbirds with long beaks; they pollinate a number of deep-throated flowers. Humans may also carry out artificial pollination.

6. (c) The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. The GEF unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. An independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury, sustainable forest management, food security, sustainable cities. The Sixth GEF Assembly and Associated Meetings took place at the Furama International Conference Center in Da Nang, Viet Nam.
7. (d) The **northern river terrapin (*Batagurbaska*)** is a species of

riverine turtle native to Southeast Asia. It is classified Critically Endangered by the IUCN and considered extinct in much of its former range. The northern river terrapin is one of Asia's largest freshwater and brackwater turtles, reaching a carapace length of up to 60 cm and a maximum weight of 18 kg. Its carapace is moderately depressed, with a vertebral keel in juveniles. The plastron is large, strongly angulate laterally in the young, convex in the adult. The head is rather small, with a pointed and upwards-tending snout. The legs have band-like scales.

8. (c) ***Pterocarpussantalinus***, with the common names **red sanders, red sandalwood, and saunderswood**, is a species of *Pterocarpus* endemic to the southern Eastern Ghats mountain range of South India. This tree is valued for the rich red color of its wood. The wood is not aromatic. The tree is not to be confused with the aromatic *Santalum* sandalwood trees that grow natively in South India. *Pterocarpussantalinus* was listed as an Endangered species by the IUCN, because of overexploitation for its timber in South India; however, it was later reclassified to Near Threatened in 2018, as the scale of this loss is not properly known. It is also listed in the appendix II of the CITES, which means that a certificate is required in order to export it, that should only be granted if the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.
9. (d) **ORV *Sagar Nidhi*** is an ice-strengthened multidisciplinary vessel operated by the National Institute of Ocean Technology, India. It was constructed at Fincantieri,

Italy. The 104 metre long vessel has fully automatic diesel-electric propulsion equipped with dynamic positioning system, azimuth thrusters, and a winch to hoist 60 tonnes from a depth of 6,000 metres.

The vessel is capable of carrying out geo-scientific, meteorological and oceanographic research, and is designed with blue-water capability with ranges of up to 10,000 nautical miles (19,000 km) for voyages lasting up to 45 days. She is expected to support research in the Indian and Antarctic Oceans. *Sagar Nidhi* will be utilized for deep sea mining, launching of ROV's, AUV's, manned/unmanned submersibles and exploration of gas hydrates.

10. (c) The Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GABC) was launched at COP21's Buildings Day in Paris in December 2015 by the French Government and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It brings together the building and construction industry, countries and businesses to raise awareness and facilitate the global transition towards low-emission, energy-efficient buildings.

The GABC gathers together 23 countries and 64 non-state organisations (sub-national, non-governmental organisations and private sector – including World GBC and its member Green Building Councils) from all over the world. GABC members acknowledge that the buildings and construction sector can contribute significantly to achieving climate goals and the common objective of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

The Alliance aims to support and accelerate the implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and thus facilitate the implementation of the Paris Agreement for the buildings and construction sector in terms of energy efficiency gains, growth of renewable energy and greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

India is represented in the alliance by the Energy and resource institute(TERI) and housing and urban development corporation limited(HUDCO).

11. (b) Kasturirangan committee Report Recommendations:-

- Instead of the total area of Western Ghats, only 37% (i.e. 60,000 sq. km.) of the total area be brought under ESA under Kasturirangan report.
- A complete ban on mining, quarrying and sand mining in ESA.
- Distinguished between *cultural* (58% occupied in the Western Ghats by it like human settlements, agricultural fields and plantations) and *natural* landscape (90% of it should come under ESA according to the committee).
- Current mining areas in the ESA should be phased out within the next five years, or at the time of expiry of mining lease, whichever is earlier.
- No thermal power be allowed and hydropower projects are allowed only after detailed study.
- Red industries i.e. which are highly polluting be strictly banned in these areas.
- Kasturirangan report on the Western Ghats has made several pro-farmer

recommendations, including the exclusion of inhabited regions and plantations from the purview of ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs).

- The Kasturirangan report had said 123 villages fall under the ESA purview.

Gadgil Committee Recommendations:

Gadgil committee had eminent ecologists and their report too reflected that. The report was labelled favourable to environment and environmentalists and not development (or illegal mining). Remember, there is a never-ending debate between environment and development; it's tough to balance both without compromising the other. Anyway, let's come back to Gadgil Report highlights.

1. The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) designated the entire hill range as an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA).
2. The panel, in its report, has classified the 142 taluks in the Western Ghats boundary into Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ) 1, 2 and 3.
3. ESZ-1 being of high priority, almost all developmental activities (mining, thermal power plants etc) were restricted in it.
4. Gadgil report recommended that "no new dams based on large-scale storage be permitted in Ecologically Sensitive Zone 1. Since both the Athirappilly of Kerala and Gundia of Karnataka hydel project sites fall in Ecologically Sensitive Zone 1, these projects should not be accorded environmental clearance," it said.
5. Gadgil Committee report specifies that the present system of governance of the environment should be changed. It asked

for a bottom to top approach (right from Gram sabhas) rather than a top to bottom approach. It also asked for decentralization and more powers to local authorities.

6. The commission recommended constitution of a Western Ghats Ecology Authority (WGEA), as a statutory authority under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, with the powers under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

12. (c) NGT:-The preamble of act provide for the establishment of a national green tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forest and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damage to person and property.

- With the establishment of NGT, India has joined the distinguished league of countries that have a dedicated adjudicatory forum to address environmental disputes.
- India is the Third country in the world to full-fledged green tribunal followed by New Zealand and Australia.
- NGT is mandated to dispose the cases within 6 months of their respective appeals.
- The specialize architecture of the NGT will facilitate fast track resolution of environmental cases.

13. (b) Fishing cat:- **Endangered**, found in Asia-Pakistan-indus valley, Nagpur, Himalayan foothill and eastern India

India gaur:- Vulnerable, historically occur throughout mainland south, south-east Asia and Sri Lanka.

Golden langur:- Endangered, Bhutan and N-E India (Assam), forest belt west Assam between Manas river in east, Sankosh-Brahmaputra.

Ganges river dolphin:- Endangered, Indus Ganges-Brahmaputra Megna, Karnaphuli-sangu river system of south. Asian sub-continent, from upstream to where they blocked by carrier.

14. **(d) Wetlands:-** Deeporbeel- Assam, Sasthamkotta lake- Kerala, Kanjli wetlands- Punjab, Chilika lake- Orissa.
15. **(b) Snow Leopard** is one of the large species of big cat family native to the mountain ranges of Himalayas. **Snow leopard** habitat in **India** includes in the 5-mountain state of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh. The **snow leopard** or **ounce** is a large cat native to the mountain ranges of Central and South Asia. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species because the global population is estimated to number less than 10,000 mature individuals and decline about 10% in the next 23 years. As of 2016, the global population was estimated at 4,678 to 8,745 mature individuals.
16. **(d) CoP16 Cancun summit:-** It include decisions under both the convention and Kyoto protocol negotiating tracks. Three mechanism that are outcome of CoP16 are-
- (1) **Technological mechanism**
 - (2) **Green climate fund**
 - (3) **Adaptation fund.**
17. **(c) Some invasive fauna in India are:-** 1) Crazy aunt 2) Giant African snail. 3) Myna

- 4) Gold fish
- 5) Pigeon
- 6) Donkey
- 7) House Gecko
- 8) Tilapia.

18. **(c) Saltwater** can kill **plants**, so **mangroves** must extract **freshwater** from the **seawater** that surrounds them. Mangroves are plants that survive high salinity, tidal regimes, strong wind velocity, high temperature and muddy anaerobic soil – a combination of conditions hostile for other plants. They are found in the inter-tidal zones of sheltered shores, estuaries, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, marshes and mud-flats. Mangrove forests are regarded as the most productive and bio-diverse ecosystem on earth, as an important natural reserve of biological diversity. The mangrove ecosystem constitutes a bridge between terrestrial and marine ecosystems. **Mangroves** adapt to survive in **mudflats**. Highly adaptable: Some **mangroves develop** extensive root systems to help them stabilize on soft soil. One of Nature's many wonders is the ability of **plants** to adapt and change in hostile environments. The wetland environment in which **mangroves** thrive is certainly tough.
19. **(b) West flowing river** are Shetruniji, The Bhadra, The Dhadhar, Sabarmati, Mahi, Vaitarna, Kalinadi, Bedti river, Shravati, periyar and Pamba river.
20. **(a) Hotspots** are often **defined according to their vegetation**. Conservation International has since **defined** it to be a region containing at least 1,500 species of vascular **plants** as endemics and having lost at least 70 percent of **its** original habitat. **India** shares its

territories into three **biodiversity hotspots** viz. **Eastern Himalaya**, **Western Ghats** and **Indo-Burma**. Out of them, **Eastern Himalaya** and **Western Ghats** are mostly located within **India's** territory. In the **Indo-Burma Biodiversity hotspot**, **India** shares only a small part in north **East India**.

21. (d) The **South Asian river dolphin** is an endangered freshwater or river dolphin found in the region of South Asia which is split into two subspecies, the **Ganges river dolphin** (H"3,500 individuals) and the **Indus river dolphin** (H"1,500 individuals). The **Ganges river dolphin** is primarily found in the **Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers** and their tributaries in **Bangladesh, India and Nepal**, while the **Indus river dolphin** is now found only in the main channel of the **Indus River** in **Pakistan** and active channels connected to it between the **Jinnah and Kotri barrages** as well as in the **Beas river** in **India**.
22. (c) The 'greenhouse effect' is the warming of climate that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space. Certain gases in the atmosphere resemble glass in a greenhouse, allowing sunlight to pass into the 'greenhouse,' but blocking Earth's heat from escaping into space. The gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxides, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
23. (a) **Liquid ammonia** is a good **solvent** for **organic** molecules (e.g.,

esters, amines, benzene, and alcohols). It is a better **solvent** for **organic** compounds than water, but a worse **solvent** for inorganic compounds. The solubility of inorganic salts is highly dependent on the identity of the counter ion.

It is a non-polar **solvent** like **benzene**, which means it is insoluble in water and soluble in non-polar substances such as alcohol, ether, acetone, **benzene** and ligroin. It is manufactured by reacting **benzene** with hydrogen.

24. (a) Marshes develop along the edges of rivers and *lakes*. A *wetland* is a distinct ecosystem that is inundated by water, either permanently or seasonally. Specifically, *wetlands* are characterized as having a *water table* that stands at or near bodies of marine water *deeper* than six meter at low tide lying within the *wetlands*. **Phytoplankton** Abundance and Species Diversity in **Ranjit Sagar Wetland**, Punjab (India). **Phytoplankton** converts light energy to chemical energy by the process of photosynthesis so they act as **primary producers** and food for variety of aquatic organisms.
25. (c) **Red tide** is a common name for such a phenomena where certain **phytoplankton** species contain pigment and bloom such that the human eye perceives the water to be discolored. bloom can appear greenish, brown and even reddish orange depending upon the type of organism, the type of water and the concentrations of the organism. Thus the term **RED TIDE** is misnomer because bloom are not always

red, they are not associated with tides, they are usually not harmful, and some species can be harmful or dangerous at low cell concentrations. That do not discolor the

water. They are scientifically referred as Harmful algal blooms (HABs). Eutrophication has been one of the reason for coral bleaching.

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